

Listing of Claims

1. A method for preparing small particles of a[n] organic compound poorly water soluble pharmaceutically active compound, the solubility of which is greater in a water-miscible first solvent than in a second solvent that is aqueous, the method comprising: (i) dissolving the organic compound poorly water-soluble pharmaceutically active compound in the water-miscible first solvent to form a solution; (ii) mixing the solution with the second solvent to form a mix; and (iii) simultaneously homogenizing the mix and continuously removing the first solvent from the mix to form an aqueous suspension of small particles having an average effective particle size of less than from about 10 nm to about 100 μm wherein the aqueous suspension is essentially free of the first solvent.
2. The method of claim 1, wherein the water-miscible first solvent is a protic organic solvent.
3. The method of claim 2, wherein the protic organic solvent is selected from the group consisting of alcohols, amines, oximes, hydroxamic acids, carboxylic acids, sulfonic acids, phosphonic acids, phosphoric acids, amides and ureas.
4. The method of claim 1, wherein the water-miscible first solvent is an aprotic

organic solvent.

5. The method of claim 4, wherein the aprotic organic solvent is a dipolar aprotic solvent.

6. The method of claim 5, wherein the dipolar aprotic solvent is selected from the group consisting of: fully substituted amides, fully substituted ureas, ethers, cyclic ethers, nitrites, ketones, sulfones, sulfoxides, fully substituted phosphates, phosphonate esters, phosphoramides, and nitro compounds.

7. The method of claim 1, wherein the water-miscible first solvent is selected from the group consisting of: N-methyl-2-pyrrolidinone (N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone), 2-pyrrolidinone (2-pyrrolidone), 1,3-dimethyl-2-imidazolidinone (DMI), dimethylsulfoxide, dimethylacetamide, acetic acid, lactic acid, methanol, ethanol, isopropanol, 3-pentanol, n-propanol, benzyl alcohol, glycerol, butylenes glycol (butanediol), ethylene glycol, propylene glycol, mono- and diacylated monoglycerides, glycetyl caprylate, dimethyl isosorbide, acetone, dimethylsulfone, dimethylformamide, 1,4-dioxane, tetramethylenesulfone (sulfolane), acetonitrile, nitromethane, tetramethylurea, hexamethylphosphoramide (HMPA), tetrahydrofuran (THF), dioxane, diethylether, tert-butylmethyl ether (TBME), aromatic hydrocarbons, alkenes, alkanes, halogenated aromatics, halogenated alkenes, halogenated alkanes, xylene, toluene, benzene, substituted benzene, ethyl acetate, methyl acetate,

butyl acetate, chlorobenzene, bromobenzene, chlorotoluene, trichloroethane, methylene chloride, ethylenedichloride (EDC), hexane, neopentane, heptane, isooctane, cyclohexane, polyethylene glycol (PEG), PEG-4, PEG-8, PEG-9, PEG-12, PEG-14, PEG-16, PEG-120, PEG-75, PEG-150, polyethylene glycol esters, PEG-4 dilaurate, PEG-20 dilaurate, PEG-6 isostearate, PEG-8 palmitostearate, PEG-150 palmitostearate, polyethylene glycol sorbitans, PEG-20 sorbitan isostearate, polyethylene glycol monoalkyl ethers, PEG-3 dimethyl ether, PEG-4 dimethyl ether, polypropylene glycol (PPG), polypropylene alginate, PPG-10 butanediol, PPG-10 methyl glucose ether, PPG-20 methyl glucose ether, PPG-15 stearyl ether, propylene glycol dicaprylate/dicaprate, propylene glycol laurate, and glycofurool (tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol polyethylene glycol ether).

8. The composition of claim 1, wherein the water-miscible first solvent is N-methyl-2-pyrrolidinone.

9. The composition of claim 1, wherein the water-miscible first solvent is lactic acid.

10. The method of claim 1 further comprising mixing into the water-miscible first solvent or the second solvent or both the water-miscible first solvent and the second solvent one or more surface modifiers selected from the group consisting of: anionic surfactants, cationic surfactants, nonionic surfactants and surface active biological modifiers.

11. The method of claim 1, wherein the removal of the first solvent is by filtration.

12. The method of claim 11, wherein the filtration is cross-flow ultrafiltration.

13. The method of claim 12, wherein the ultrafiltration comprises concentrating the mix to form a concentrate and diafiltering the concentrate to remove the first solvent.

14. The method of claim 11, wherein a polymeric membrane filter is used for the ultrafiltration.

15. The method of claim 11, wherein a ceramic membrane filter is used for the ultrafiltration.

16. The method of claim 1, wherein the first solvent is present in the aqueous suspension at less than about 100 ppm

17. The method of claim 1, wherein the first solvent is present in the aqueous suspension at less than about 50 ppm.

18. The method of claim 1, wherein the first solvent is present in the aqueous suspension at less than about 10 ppm.

19 (cancelled).

20. The method of claim 1[19] wherein the organic compound pharmaceutically active compound has a solubility in water of less than about 10 mg/ml.

21. (cancelled)

22. The method of claim [21]1, wherein the pharmaceutically active compound is itraconazole.

23. The method of claim [21]1, wherein the pharmaceutically active compound is budesonide.

24. The composition of claim [21]1, wherein the pharmaceutically active agent is carbamazepine.

25. The composition of claim [21]1, wherein the pharmaceutically active agent is prednisolone.

26. The composition of claim [21]1, wherein the pharmaceutically active agent is nabumetone.

27. (cancelled)

28. The method of claim 1, wherein the small particles have an average effective particle size of from about 10 μm to about 10 nm.

29. The method of claim 1, wherein the small particles have an average effective particle size of from about 2 μm to about 10 nm.

30. The method of claim 1, wherein the small particles have an average effective particle size of from about 1 μm to about 10 nm.

31. The method of claim 1, wherein the small particles have an average effective particle size of from about 400 nm to about 50 nm.

32. The method of claim 1, wherein the small particles have an average effective particle size of from about 200 nm to about 50 nm.

33. The method of claim 1 further comprising sterilizing the aqueous suspension.

34. The method of claim 33, wherein sterilizing the aqueous suspension comprises sterile filtering the solution and the second solvent before mixing and carrying out the subsequent steps under aseptic conditions.

35. The composition of claim 33, wherein sterilizing comprises heat sterilization.

36. The method of claim 35, wherein the heat sterilization is effected within the homogenizer in which the homogenizer serves as a heating and pressurization source for sterilization.

37. The method of claim 33, wherein sterilizing comprises the gamma irradiation.

38. The method of claim 1 further comprising removing the aqueous phase of the aqueous suspension to form a dry powder of the small particles.

39. The method of claim 38, wherein removing the aqueous phase is selected from the group consisting of: evaporation, rotary evaporation, lyophilization, freeze-drying, diafiltration, centrifugation, force-field fractionation, high-pressure filtration, and reverse osmosis.

40. The method of claim 38 further comprising the step of adding a diluent to the small particles.

41. The method of claim 40, wherein the diluent is suitable for parenteral administration of the particles.

42. A composition of small particles prepared by the method of claim 1.

43. The composition of claim 42 is administered to a subject in need of the composition by a route selected from the group consisting of: parenteral, oral, pulmonary, topical, ophthalmic, nasal, buccal, rectal, vaginal, and transdermal.

44. The method of claim 1 wherein the solution and the second solvent are mixed while simultaneously homogenizing the mix and continuously removing the first solvent from the mix.

45. A method for preparing small particles of a[n] organic compound poorly water-soluble pharmaceutically active compound, the solubility of which is greater in a water-miscible first solvent than in a second solvent that is aqueous, the method comprising: (i) dissolving the organic compound poorly water soluble pharmaceutically active compound in the water-miscible first solvent to form a solution; (ii) mixing the solution with the second solvent to form a mix; and (iii) simultaneously homogenizing the mix and continuously removing the first solvent from the mix by cross-flow ultrafiltration to form an aqueous suspension of small particles having an average effective particle size of less than from about 10 nm to about 100 μm wherein the aqueous suspension is essentially free of the first solvent.

46. A method for preparing small particles of a[n] organic compound poorly

water-soluble pharmaceutically active compound, the solubility of which is greater in a water-miscible first solvent than in a second solvent that is aqueous, the method comprising: (i) dissolving the organic compound poorly water-soluble pharmaceutically active compound in the water-miscible first solvent to form a solution; and (ii) simultaneously mixing the solution with the second solvent to form a mix while homogenizing the mix and continuously removing the first solvent from the mix to form an aqueous suspension of small particles having an average effective particle size of less than from about 10 nm to about 100 μm wherein the aqueous suspension is essentially free of the first solvent.

47. (new) The method of claim 1, wherein said pharmaceutically active compound is selected from the group consisting of therapeutic agents, diagnostic agents, nutritional supplements, and combinations thereof.